AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace paragraph [0023] beginning on page 5, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0023] FIG. 1 is intended to illustrate a portable communication apparatus embodied as a mobile telephone 1, in which the present invention is incorporated. The mobile telephone 1 comprises an antenna 10, which in a conventional way is used for connecting the mobile telephone 1 to a communication network 21, over a wireless link [[21]] 20, through a base station 22. In a well-known way, the communication network 21, for instance a UMTS network, offers voice, data and fax call services to the user of the mobile telephone 1. Also, the mobile telephone 1 may have access to additional applications such as internet/intranet, videoconference, news push, networked games and video telephone through the communication network 21. Furthermore, the mobile telephone 1 is adapted to receive (e.g. from a transmitter of the base station 22) and decode an incoming stream of data block having a bitrate of up to 15 Mbps. According to the method of the invention, the received data blocks are put in a queue and then scheduled on a pool of decoders, as will be described in the following.

Please replace paragraph [0029] beginning on page 6, line 24, with the following rewritten paragraph:

[0029] Further, a second ARQ-protocol [[51]] 50 is provided between the physical layers (layer 1, L1) 36, 46 of the mobile telephone 1 and the communication network respectively, indicated by a second two-way arrow in FIG. 2. More specifically, the physical layer of the communication network 21 is situated at the base station 22 in FIG. 1. The second ARQ-protocol [[51]] 50 controls the transmission of data between the base station 22 and the mobile telephone 1. This second ARQ-protocol provides Hybrid ARQ (HARQ) functionality. The HARQ-protocol 51 allows the mobile telephone 1 a certain processing time, and the received coded data blocks 61, 63 can therefore be stored in a queue 71 while they await decoding in any of the decoders in a decoder pool

72. The data blocks 61, 63 represents various types of coded data, e.g. voice, video and data, which will be further-disclosed in the following. Also, if the decoding fails, the HARQ-protocol 51 requires a NACK (Not ACKnowledged) report to be sent to a receiver in the base station 22. The NACK information is then conveyed to a HARQ-controller in the base station, which retransmits the failed blocks 62. Meanwhile, the data block 61, 63 that was unsuccessfully decoded can be stored in a memory of the mobile phone 1 for subsequent combining with a retransmitted data block 62 from the base station 22. This will be discussed further below. By sending ACK/NACK reports between the L1 36, 46 of the mobile phone 1 and the base station 22, respectively, channel errors can be corrected without involving the ARQ-protocol 50 of the RLC-layer 34, 44. This stabilizes the RTT on the RLC-level.